

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SUMMARY per R.M.S. BEHAR.

No 10,777-VOL. LXVI.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872

PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 26th November, at St. James's, Darling, the wife of Mr. James, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th November, at St. James's, Darling, the wife of Mr. James, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 26th November, at St. James's, Darling, the wife of Mr. James, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE

ON THURSDAY, 26th DECEMBER, 1872, at 11 a.m., touching

at Melbourne and King George's Sound.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with

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ONLY VESSEL FOR BELLINGHURST RIVER.

The clipper schooner "RIPPLE," O. WILLIAMS, master, fast loading at Bellinghurst Wharf, will sail punctually to BELLINGHURST, Tuesday.

CLIPPER FOR TWO OLD BAY AND TATHA, WEDNESDAY.

Early application is necessary to G. and B. NICOLL, Exchange-buildings, Sydney, THIS DAY, December 2, at 2 o'clock p.m., to consider the propriety of despatching and chartering the vessel, and the plan of distributing the cargo.

A copy of notice given under the 7th section of the Act of 1872, is not forth at foot.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1872.

By order of the Board, GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers.

To the Manager of the Bellinghurst Mining Company (Limited).

Sir,—I beg to give notice, that it is my intention at the Special General Meeting, to be convened for Monday, 12th December, 1872, in order to propose the following resolutions:

First.—That the Bellinghurst Mining Company be dissolved and wound up immediately.

Second.—That the balance of assets be fairly divided according to the money contributed for the purposes of the Company.

Yours obediently, ALEX. STUART.

Sydney, November 28th, 1872.

LANIVET GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE ABOVE COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE "MILK HOUSE," YORK-STREET, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at 7.30 sharp.

BROWN'S SWAMP TIN CO.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the "MILK HOUSE," YORK-STREET, on TUESDAY, 12th, at 8 o'clock, to consider the necessity of bringing the Company's affairs to a termination.

H. TILLIDGE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR CONTRIBUTOR'S SHARE IN THE PROJECTED "MILK HOUSE" TIN MINING COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE "MILK HOUSE," YORK-STREET, ON TUESDAY, 12th, at 8 o'clock.

The undersigned are prepared to charter Vessels for the purpose of conveying passengers and cargo to and from the Bellinghurst River, and to the Bellinghurst Mining Company (Limited).

At current rates for freight, JOHN FRAZER and CO.

DELAIDE.—Wanted, TONNAGE for that port.

Leamouth, Dickson, and Co.

TONNAGE Wanted for Yokohama. Goods rates given.

Leamouth, Dickson, and Co.

TONNAGE WANTED FOR VALPARAISO, CALAIO, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY.

Apply to LEAMOUTH, DICKSON, and CO.

TONNAGE.—Wanted Vessels to load Coals for SAN FRANCISCO, CALAIO, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY.

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M O R T A N D C O

CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY.
WOOL BROKERS.
LIVE STOCK AND WOOL AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON WOOL, SHEEPKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN and MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce offered for sale, at the lowest rates. Shipment to all parts of the world. For particulars apply to their Agents, **MEARS, W. MORT & CO., Limited**, 101, Market Street, Sydney.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to account for indents for all classes of goods from Great Britain or the most favourable terms. **LOHMEYER, MARWOOD & CO., Limited**, 101, Market Street, Sydney.

COOL.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Wool and will make liberal advances on produce consigned to his friends in London.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of **EDWARD M'RUIG**, of Elizabeth Street, Publican, Debtor.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Supreme Court on **TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December**, at 11 o'clock, before the Chief Commissioner, that a certificate be granted to the above-named insolvent, and that an order will then be made herein unless objection is taken to the contrary.
Dated this 26th day of November, A. D. 1872.
THOMSON AND PIGOTT, Attorneys for the Insolvent.
JOHN AND SALTER, their Agents, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, established in London upwards of twenty years, confides that he is exclusively to a General Commission Business, and that he has the advantage of the most extensive and special facilities for purchasing goods to the best advantage in the English market.
He is now accompanied by cash remittance on account sales of produce under consignment returned promptly, and no proceeds invented to order, every article being sold at the highest price, and insurance of all goods passing through their hands.
F. S. LLOYD AND CO., 3, George Yard, Lombard-street.
References.—Messrs. G. A. Lloyd & Co.

REMOVAL.—The business of the undersigned will be removed to be carried on at 183, Pitt-street, opposite Old Bank. **EDWARD G. W. PALMER.**
John and SALTER, Agents, 219, Pitt-street.

TWO PAINTERS.—I agree to give 5s for eight hours work.
HOLLOWAY, Newtown.

ADVERTISE TO GIVE 9s. per day for 8 hours, and over 10s. on Saturdays at 4.
MORICE WALSH, Painter, No. 7, Harrington-street.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
SATURDAY.
The following estates were adjourned:
Alexander Bruce Bain, of Darlinghurst, late of New Zealand, mining and commission agent, on petition and affidavit, last day, at 11 o'clock. **LIABILITIES**, £346 4s. 3d. **ASSETS**, £41 10s. 6d. **Mr. Humphrey**, official assignee.
Henry Hart Baker, of Bathurst. **LIABILITIES**, £361 10s. **ASSETS**, £40.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.
Monday, December 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **William Henry Monk**, adjourned examination from the 1st inst.
Monday, December 2, at 3 p.m.—At the office of Mr. Seymour: **William Frederick Smith**, adjourned examination finally accepted of rejecting an offer of composition of the £. K.
Tuesday, December 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: **Isaac Pascoe**, special, for examination at East Manly.
Wednesday, December 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Friday, December 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Monday, December 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Wednesday, December 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Friday, December 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Monday, December 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Wednesday, December 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Friday, December 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Monday, December 23, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Wednesday, December 25, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Friday, December 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Monday, December 30, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Wednesday, January 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Friday, January 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Monday, January 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Wednesday, January 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**, £1,000. **ASSETS**, £200. **Mr. Pascoe**, official assignee, adjourned from the 28th inst.

Friday, January 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **James Richard and George Isherwood**, first and only meeting; **Edwin Francis Buff**, first and only meeting; **Robert Stubbis Gregg**, special, for production of a bill of exchange; **John Henry Lander**, adjourned to show cause under order of Supreme Court, adjourned from the 1st inst. **LIABILITIES**

Box following further correspondence on the subject of the Busz mail service was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The Postmaster-General, Tasmania, to the Chief Secretary, Victoria.

General Post Office, Hobart Town, Tasmania, 18th August, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo, to which a short reply was this day forwarded by express. I have the pleasure to inform the Colonial Secretary, requesting consideration of the proposal contained in a letter of the 29th ultimo (copy of which was forwarded to me by the Colonial Secretary of Victoria) to the effect that the action should be taken by the Australian colonies in entering into a mail arrangement with the Imperial Government for a mail service to Australia.

In reply, I beg to inform you that the Government of Victoria agree to co-operate with that of New South Wales and the other colonies in the proposed New Zealand mail service via Galle, once monthly each way, which it is proposed will commence on the 1st January 1873. The cost of the branch service from Melbourne to Galle and Australia being borne by the colonies.

In notifying the concurrence of the Tasmanian Government to the proposed mail service, it may be understood that the cost of the necessary branch service from Melbourne to Galle and Melbourne forms part of the cost of the whole line, in proportion to the number of the colony thereto actually entered; and that the Tasmanian Government will be despatched by such mail service.—I have, &c.

(Signed) FRED. M. INNES.

Chief Secretary, Victoria.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, Victoria.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Chief Secretary, Victoria.

Colonial Secretary, Victoria, Brisbane, November 4, 1872.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have the receipt of your letter, enclosing copy of one addressed by you to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, on the subject of the proposed mail service, in connection with reference to the mail service via Torres Straits.

On the part of this Government I can say that we are prepared to accept the offer of the Imperial Government, and to join the other Australian colonies in subsidising the service to Galle on the terms laid down in the letter of my predecessor, the Postmaster-General of this colony, a copy of which is enclosed.

As it is evident that the Imperial Government are anxious that a decision on the question should be arrived at, at as early a period as possible, I have the pleasure to transmit forward the terms upon which we are prepared to join in the subsidy, and which I may say are very nearly, if not identical, with those of the other colonies. The only point which I hold in Melbourne, is the most likely way of expediting the business.

I shall also desire to inform you that our engagements for a monthly service through Torres Straits to Singapore are in a very forward state.

The Imperial Government have offered to receive such subsidy as the colonies may be disposed to contribute, and intended that the time-table should fit in with the Galle line so far as to afford fortnightly communication.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we are prepared to subsidise the line, but have not been favoured with a reply.—I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. PALMER.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, Victoria.

(Enclosure.)

The Postmaster-General to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Victoria.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies having in his despatch of the 4th September enclosed a letter from the Lord Commissioner of the Treasury containing proposals for a new postal service with the Australian colonies on the terms of the 6th September, 1872, and a copy of the despatch and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at the end of the year 1873.

I have the honour to recommend that the Government of Queensland intimate their willingness to co-operate with the other Australian colonies in providing for a monthly service to Galle, and to join the other colonies in subsidising such service in proportion to the population of each colony, as estimated by the latest statement from the registrar-general, and other offices in charge of the statistics of each colony; the cost of the branch service from Melbourne and Sydney, and vice versa, to form a portion of the subsidy.

I desire to point out that the Imperial Government now pay one-half of the expense of the branch service from Sydney.

(Signed) THOS. L. MURRAY FRIDAY.

Brisbane, November 1, 1872.

The Postmaster-General, Tasmania, to Chief Secretary, Victoria.

Colonial Treasury, Robert Town, Tasmania, 15th November, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter for the information of this Government, stating whether it is the present intention of the Victorian Government to send direct to Galle (or to Melbourne) a branch service to be held on the 6th instance, at Sydney.—I have, &c.

(Signed) FRED. M. INNES.

Chief Secretary, Victoria.

The Hon. J. G. FRANCIS, Chief Secretary, Victoria.

Melbourne, November 15, 1872.

Received your letter of 13th instant, and will reply in course of to-morrow. Meanwhile may state that New Zealand is not disposed to enter into any arrangement with us, and this colony cannot pledge itself to send representatives to Sydney on 17th proximo.

(Signed) J. G. FRANCIS.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Chief Secretary, Victoria.

Sydney, November 13, 1872.

Sir,—In further reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I beg to inform you that I have the receipt of your letter (dated yesterday) on the subject of Lord Kimberley's despatch of September 4th, and its enclosure from the Lords of the Treasury, in relation to the proposed mail service. The terms of this colony relies with entire confidence on the terms of the proposal submitted by the Imperial Government. It stipulates for no special advantage and lays down the conditions upon which the colonies are to contribute. The Australian colonies is made as much to New South Wales as to Victoria, and as much to Tasmania as to either of the two.

I shall now state how the question of terminus can now arise, and I readily acknowledge that Sydney ought not to be treated as the terminus, but that Melbourne should be the greater advantage for the whole group. But all considerations of the kind appear to me to be premature. The terms of the proposal are so simple and so fair, and the interests of the colonies are invited to act together in establishing a service in which they are equally interested, the principle of their equality consisting not in the extent but in the nature of their interest.

I must be permitted to observe that I also fail to see how the question of one of the colonies could be better secured by the course adopted than the first instance by the Government of Victoria.

With respect to your remarks on the proceedings of this Government in relation to the proposed mail service via Pacific service, I am sure you will see that there is no analogy between the two cases. The Government of New South Wales is not a colony, but a province, and is not represented in the local Parliament, in which no other colony was or could except on its own voluntary concurrence, be concerned. Nor was there any stipulation that Sydney or any other port in Australia should necessarily be the terminus of the proposed line.

I desire to assure you that this Government has no objection to the proposed New Zealand mail service on terms of equality with the other colonies, its proper share in the advantages of the proposed new mail contract, which is supported by the Imperial Government.

(Signed) HENRY PARKES.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary of Victoria, Melbourne.

The Chief Secretary, Victoria, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, Victoria, 19th August, 1872.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th current, in reply to mine of the 6th idem, on the subject of Lord Kimberley's despatch on the Busz mail service.

I do not desire at this stage to discuss further the terms of the proposed mail service, which, as you state, are "too clear for misinterpretation."

But in reference to the fourth paragraph in your letter, in which you deny there is any analogy between the proposed mail service and the proposed telegraph line, I must respectfully draw to your attention, and more particularly to your remarks in reference to the proposed telegraph line, that the proposed telegraph line or any other port in Australia should necessarily be the terminus of the proposed line.

The Government was not only based upon your previous correspondence, but on the action taken by your Government in advertising for tenders for telegraph lines, and on the fact that the proposed telegraph line was published in the Melbourne *Argus* newspaper.

If this Government therefrom came to a precisely opposite conclusion, I think you will admit that the advertisement in the *Argus* newspaper was not only published, but was enabled to explain that it was published, and has been acted upon, without your knowledge or authority.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. G. FRANCIS.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

(Copy.)

General Post Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 18th August, 1872.

Mail Conveyance between Sydney and London, at the office of the Agent-General, for the colony in London, upon motion on Wednesday, the 20th November next, for the conveyance of mail between Sydney and San Francisco is every four weeks.

Forms of tender and conditions of agreement, and of the office of the Agent-General, for the colony in London, upon motion, and at the office of the Agent-General, in London.

(Signed) GEO. A. LLOYD.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Chief Secretary, Victoria.

Sir,—I have the honour to request your attention to my letter of the 6th August, and to subsequent correspondence on the proposed intercolonial conference to be held

[illegible]

THE PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

The second session of the seventh Parliament of New South Wales was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday. This was the first occasion on which His Excellency has opened Parliament in this colony, and it was attended by a large number of the families enjoying wealth and social distinction in the city and suburbs. By half-past 11 o'clock all the seats available in the Legislative Council Chamber and gallery were occupied by ladies who had obtained cards; and at the head of the Treasury benches, chairs were occupied by the Honourable Lady Robinson, Mrs. St. John, and Mrs. Deas Thomson.

At twelve minutes past 12, the Father of the Black Rods announced the approach of His Excellency, who shortly afterwards entered, accompanied by Captain St. John, Mr. H. De Robeck, Captain McLeish, Colonel Richardson, Captain Baynes, and Lieutenant Airey. The members of the Legislative Assembly, having been summoned, His Excellency delivered the following Speech:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, I am on this occasion able to congratulate you on the great event of direct communication by the Electric Telegraph being established between the Australian colonies and the mother country.

2. Although it is only twelve weeks since Parliament was prorogued, I have considered it necessary to call you together again, in order that provision may be made to meet the exigencies of the public service, without temporary interruption of the ordinary business of the Government, and that no delay may take place in dealing with questions on which speedy legislation is required.

3. The continued prosperity of the colony is a cause for general satisfaction and thankfulness. The interests of commerce and of every branch of industry are in a state of steady progress. Sources of wealth are being discovered, and many years have now elapsed since the colony has been able to support itself by its own resources. The public revenue has largely increased, and is sufficient not only to meet the ordinary objects of Government, but to justify the undertaking of important works by the Imperial Government.

4. Amongst the industries which have manifested unexpected vitality is that of mining, and the magnitude of the new assumed demands commensurate amendments in the law of mining, and the introduction of a new character will be immediately introduced, which is hoped, with your assistance, will effect a beneficial change in the legislation on this subject, and tend to satisfy the just wants of the mining classes. With the object of affording the mining interest the full advantages of administration, and securing to the colony the utmost amount of benefit from its vast mineral resources, you will be invited to sanction the creation of a separate Department of Mines.

5. The laws relating to the Public Lands are now admitted to be unequal to the demands for settlement, and the attention of the Government has been directed to the necessity of introducing measures to increase the benefits which the existing Acts have conferred upon the people. A bill will be introduced to provide additional facilities for the acquisition of freehold land, and to promote the introduction of immigrants from Europe.

6. The prospect of a higher rate of progress than in past years, and of a more general distribution of the population over the face of the country, exhibits in stronger light the necessity of improving the means of communication; and measures for extending the three lines of railway now open, and for carrying out other works of similar character, will be submitted for your consideration without delay.

7. The Government, anxious to secure the justice of the demands which have long been made for reforms in the Jurisprudence of the colony, will bring before you several bills for the amendment and codification of the Equity, Criminal Law, the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Procedure, the object of which will be to secure a more uniform and simpler, speedy, certain, and inexpensive administration of justice. These measures will be submitted as the commencement of a complete system of law reform.

8. On all occasions of the session of the country has been elicited on the subject, there has been a preponderating force of public opinion in favour of the principle of popular election in the constitution of both Houses of Parliament. It is believed that this view is supported by reason, and experience, and that a community where political equality prevails, no scheme of nomination or appointment could be devised which would operate as beneficially or impartially as the general election by the people. A bill will be introduced to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council, and to bring it into conformity to the oft-declared wishes of the people, and to the principles of justice and equity.

9. As serious public injury may be apprehended from irregular proceedings after dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, a bill will be introduced to regulate the session of the Government, and to limit the period during which it shall be lawful to convene any such session of the meeting of the new Parliament.

10. Bills will also be introduced to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Insolvency, and to make better provision for the organization and discipline of the Volunteer Force, to regulate the duties of the London Agency, to abolish the postal charge on newspapers, and to promote the sale of the public lands.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, I have the pleasure to inform you that the financial statement of the colony will be made to you, and the Estimates of Expenditure will be submitted for your consideration, on an early day in the future. It is to be hoped that the Public Service will be able to provide for the Public Service until the close of the year 1873. In this event, your anxious duties will be relieved, and the Government will be able to devote more time to the consideration of the public business.

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12. When you separated at the close of the late Session, I entertained a strong hope that an agreement, subject to your sanction, would be made with the Government of Victoria and South Australia, by which the Border traffic between the three colonies would be relieved from the impediments unavoidable in the enforcement of the present law, and that the colonies would be able to trade in the full measure of the actual collection of the Customs' duties. The Government has made every exertion consistent with its duty in protecting the general interest, to relieve the Border traffic from the impediments which it has to contend with, but although South Australia has expressed a willingness to concur in any equitable arrangement for securing the result desired, the difficulties raised by Victoria, I regret to say, have not been surmounted. Copies of the correspondence will at once be laid before you, and a bill submitted to empower the Government to treat with all the neighbouring colonies for the regulation of the Border trade.

13. No time was lost in inviting tenders for the performance of the projected mail service between Sydney and San Francisco, in accordance with the terms of the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, and it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will be able to provide for the mail service by the route proposed, and that the colonies will be able to trade in the full measure of the actual collection of the Customs' duties.

14. I received by the last mail a circular despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing the proposition of the Imperial Government for continuing the mail service by Suez after the expiration of the existing contract. It is proposed to carry the Australian mails in both directions between Melbourne and Suez, and to provide for the service by a four-weekly one, and a higher subsidy if a fortnightly one, will be contributed by Great Britain. I am officially informed that, on receipt of this despatch in Melbourne, the Government of Victoria, in consequence of the fact that the other colonies, at once telegraphed to the Secretary of State their acceptance of the proposal submitted, with the avowed object of making Melbourne the centre of the mail service, and distributing the mails to their destination from that point. I have considered it my duty to transmit to the Secretary of State a protest against this precipitate and unauthorized proceeding, and the interest of the neighbouring colonies, and the Victorian Government has been informed that its competency to take the course it has

assumed is not admitted by the Government of New South Wales. Copies of the despatches and all correspondence on the subject will be laid before you, and your consideration of the proposal of the Imperial Government will be immediately invited.

15. A Conference of the Australian colonies will commence its sittings in Sydney on the 10th December—a date fixed in deference to the wishes of two of the neighbouring Governments—at which various matters of intercolonial interest, including the large question of free trade in colonial products and manufactures, will be considered.

16. The state of the law providing for the superannuation of the Civil servants, and the insufficiency of the fund created under its provisions, have resulted in much individual hardship, and a measure will be submitted for effecting a settlement of the question, which will be of more urgent business will admit, a bill will be introduced for regulating in other respects the Civil Service.

17. I now leave you to the performance of your public duties, in which I hope the wisdom of the Almighty will guide you, and that your endeavours may largely tend to advance the public welfare.

The replies were simply formal, and passed without discussion in both Houses.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Salaries.—The President called attention to the difficulty, as regards the dignity of the House and the interests of the public, in the repeated alterations of the salaries of the members of the Legislative Council. He pointed out that they had been framed in accordance with the views of this Chamber as expressed in the reports from the Standing Orders Committee, and adopted by the House. He had deferred the presentation of the Estimates for 1873 until he had consulted the House. On the motion of Mr. DOCKEN, the question was referred to the Standing Orders Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Committee, dated 4th July, and other papers in reference to the matter.

Superannuation of Civil Servants.—The President called attention to the scant allusion in His Excellency's Speech to the subject of the Superannuation Act, which had been specially brought under the notice of the Government, and also in reference to the public service, when the report of a select committee on that subject was communicated to His Excellency.

Mr. SAMUEL reminded the hon. member that the Ministers were responsible for the speech, and pointed out that it contained a statement to the effect that the question was referred to the Standing Orders Committee, and that it was not a subject which should be mentioned in His Excellency's speech. A member of that kind was prepared or in course of preparation, and he was as anxious as anyone that both the question should be dealt with in the House, and that the introduction of a bill on that subject should be a subject of discussion in the House. Mr. SAMUEL considered that respect rather than a slight had been shown to the House in the speech mentioning the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for adjusting the salaries of the members of the Council, and the consideration of the Superannuation Act. He questioned the propriety of giving such importance to a bill which was not yet introduced, and he also had grave doubts as to the propriety of making vaccination compulsory.

Director Bill.—Mr. OWEN moved the second reading of the bill, and the President called attention to the protection of both sexes, and to the preservation rather than the destruction of morality. It was stronger than the necessity of improving the means of communication; and measures for extending the three lines of railway now open, and for carrying out other works of similar character, will be submitted for your consideration without delay.

7. The Government, anxious to secure the justice of the demands which have long been made for reforms in the Jurisprudence of the colony, will bring before you several bills for the amendment and codification of the Equity, Criminal Law, the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Procedure, the object of which will be to secure a more uniform and simpler, speedy, certain, and inexpensive administration of justice. These measures will be submitted as the commencement of a complete system of law reform.

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16. The state of the law providing for the superannuation of the Civil servants, and the insufficiency of the fund created under its provisions, have resulted in much individual hardship, and a measure will be submitted for effecting a settlement of the question, which will be of more urgent business will admit, a bill will be introduced for regulating in other respects the Civil Service.

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Mr. SAMUEL reminded the hon. member that the Ministers were responsible for the speech, and pointed out that it contained a statement to the effect that the question was referred to the Standing Orders Committee, and that it was not a subject which should be mentioned in His Excellency's speech. A member of that kind was prepared or in course of preparation, and he was as anxious as anyone that both the question should be dealt with in the House, and that the introduction of a bill on that subject should be a subject of discussion in the House.

Mr. SAMUEL considered that respect rather than a slight had been shown to the House in the speech mentioning the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for adjusting the salaries of the members of the Council, and the consideration of the Superannuation Act. He questioned the propriety of giving such importance to a bill which was not yet introduced, and he also had grave doubts as to the propriety of making vaccination compulsory.

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10. Bills will also be introduced to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Insolvency, and to make better provision for the organization and discipline of the Volunteer Force, to regulate the duties of the London Agency, to abolish the postal charge on newspapers, and to promote the sale of the public lands.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, I have the pleasure to inform you that the financial statement of the colony will be made to you, and the Estimates of Expenditure will be submitted for your consideration, on an early day in the future. It is to be hoped that the Public Service will be able to provide for the Public Service until the close of the year 1873. In this event, your anxious duties will be relieved, and the Government will be able to devote more time to the consideration of the public business.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, I have the pleasure to inform you that the financial statement of the colony will be made to you, and the Estimates of Expenditure will be submitted for your consideration, on an early day in the future. It is to be hoped that the Public Service will be able to provide for the Public Service until the close of the year 1873. In this event, your anxious duties will be relieved, and the Government will be able to devote more time to the consideration of the public business.

12. When you separated at the close of the late Session, I entertained a strong hope that an agreement, subject to your sanction, would be made with the Government of Victoria and South Australia, by which the Border traffic between the three colonies would be relieved from the impediments unavoidable in the enforcement of the present law, and that the colonies would be able to trade in the full measure of the actual collection of the Customs' duties.

14. I received by the last mail a circular despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing the proposition of the Imperial Government for continuing the mail service by Suez after the expiration of the existing contract. It is proposed to carry the Australian mails in both directions between Melbourne and Suez, and to provide for the service by a four-weekly one, and a higher subsidy if a fortnightly one, will be contributed by Great Britain. I am officially informed that, on receipt of this despatch in Melbourne, the Government of Victoria, in consequence of the fact that the other colonies, at once telegraphed to the Secretary of State their acceptance of the proposal submitted, with the avowed object of making Melbourne the centre of the mail service, and distributing the mails to their destination from that point. I have considered it my duty to transmit to the Secretary of State a protest against this precipitate and unauthorized proceeding, and the interest of the neighbouring colonies, and the Victorian Government has been informed that its competency to take the course it has

assumed is not admitted by the Government of New South Wales. Copies of the despatches and all correspondence on the subject will be laid before you, and your consideration of the proposal of the Imperial Government will be immediately invited.

15. A Conference of the Australian colonies will commence its sittings in Sydney on the 10th December—a date fixed in deference to the wishes of two of the neighbouring Governments—at which various matters of intercolonial interest, including the large question of free trade in colonial products and manufactures, will be considered.

16. The state of the law providing for the superannuation of the Civil servants, and the insufficiency of the fund created under its provisions, have resulted in much individual hardship, and a measure will be submitted for effecting a settlement of the question, which will be of more urgent business will admit, a bill will be introduced for regulating in other respects the Civil Service.

17. I now leave you to the performance of your public duties, in which I hope the wisdom of the Almighty will guide you, and that your endeavours may largely tend to advance the public welfare.

The replies were simply formal, and passed without discussion in both Houses.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Superannuation of Civil Servants.—The President called attention to the scant allusion in His Excellency's Speech to the subject of the Superannuation Act, which had been specially brought under the notice of the Government, and also in reference to the public service, when the report of a select committee on that subject was communicated to His Excellency.

Mr. SAMUEL reminded the hon. member that the Ministers were responsible for the speech, and pointed out that it contained a statement to the effect that the question was referred to the Standing Orders Committee, and that it was not a subject which should be mentioned in His Excellency's speech. A member of that kind was prepared or in course of preparation, and he was as anxious as anyone that both the question should be dealt with in the House, and that the introduction of a bill on that subject should be a subject of discussion in the House.

Mr. SAMUEL considered that respect rather than a slight had been shown to the House in the speech mentioning the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for adjusting the salaries of the members of the Council, and the consideration of the Superannuation Act. He questioned the propriety of giving such importance to a bill which was not yet introduced, and he also had grave doubts as to the propriety of making vaccination compulsory.

Director Bill.—Mr. OWEN moved the second reading of the bill, and the President called attention to the protection of both sexes, and to the preservation rather than the destruction of morality. It was stronger than the necessity of improving the means of communication; and measures for extending the three lines of railway now open, and for carrying out other works of similar character, will be submitted for your consideration without delay.

7. The Government, anxious to secure the justice of the demands which have long been made for reforms in the Jurisprudence of the colony, will bring before you several bills for the amendment and codification of the Equity, Criminal Law, the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Procedure, the object of which will be to secure a more uniform and simpler, speedy, certain, and inexpensive administration of justice. These measures will be submitted as the commencement of a complete system of law reform.

8. On all occasions of the session of the country has been elicited on the subject, there has been a preponderating force of public opinion in favour of the principle of popular election in the constitution of both Houses of Parliament. It is believed that this view is supported by reason, and experience, and that a community where political equality prevails, no scheme of nomination or appointment could be devised which would operate as beneficially or impartially as the general election by the people. A bill will be introduced to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council, and to bring it into conformity to the oft-declared wishes of the people, and to the principles of justice and equity.

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10. Bills will also be introduced to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Insolvency, and to make better provision for the organization and discipline of the Volunteer Force, to regulate the duties of the London Agency, to abolish the postal charge on newspapers, and to promote the sale of the public lands.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Salaries.—The President called attention to the difficulty, as regards the dignity of the House and the interests of the public, in the repeated alterations of the salaries of the members of the Legislative Council. He pointed out that they had been framed in accordance with the views of this Chamber as expressed in the reports from the Standing Orders Committee, and adopted by the House. He had deferred the presentation of the Estimates for 1873 until he had consulted the House. On the motion of Mr. DOCKEN, the question was referred to the Standing Orders Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Committee, dated 4th July, and other papers in reference to the matter.

Superannuation of Civil Servants.—The President called attention to the scant allusion in His Excellency's Speech to the subject of the Superannuation Act, which had been specially brought under the notice of the Government, and also in reference to the public service, when the report of a select committee on that subject was communicated to His Excellency.

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...bled in London for a similar purpose; and entering this room I have sent a congratulatory message to Kimberley, which has doubtless already overtaken it (cheers), and to which we may possibly receive a reply before we separate. (Cheers.) It is really difficult, as I have observed, for the mind to grasp at once the con-

army and navy of the mother country is, I believe, a state of efficiency; and should necessity require soldiers and sailors would at once respond to its duty, and display that indomitable pluck which characterised them when the honour of the nation demanded their assistance. (Cheers.) Our Volunteers have never yet been called into active service, but I am

Mr. ROBERTSON rose and :—Your gentlemen,—I presume I have been called thanks for the Assembly, and therefore I take upon myself that duty. I think that member of the Assembly throughout the whole its existence, except for a few short days.

Robertson, in the importance of the duty cast upon
Hessy and in the publication of statements, of
and of circumstances that occurred,
n to return trembled when he read proofs and
to refuse to appear in the *Herald* on the following
have been a evil should be the consequence of the
period of thought there was no one who had be

"From the Governor, Sydney, Downing-street, New South Wales sends his congratulations on the successful completion of the London Convention, and rejoices in the bond of union with the motherland."

the Earl of Kimberley, London.

cordial congratulations on the happy communication with the Government of this additional entry."

an increase of 211,348. live stock for the years was as follows:—

Year ended	Horses,
31st March.	No.
1871	337,597
1872	304,100

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
No.	No.	No.
95,696	16,806,568	243,062
14,888	16,378,607	218,360

Decreases ...	24,697	120,509	20,000	20,018
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Mr. Consul March has addressed the following letter to the Rev. J. P. Sunderland :—

British Consulate, Fiji and Tonga.

Ovalau, September 27, 1872.

My dear Sir,—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 26th August, and you may rely upon my best efforts to secure to you and your society in the proposed good work.

The Carl brought 10 natives from the coast of New Hebrides in the beginning of December, 1871, and on their arrival five were engaged to the firm of Hennings, of this place. Eleven others were sent to the plantations of Messrs. de Mallesco, New Hebrides; 12 to Mr. Armit (Roonah), Solomon Group; 4 to Mr. Smith (Malior), Solomon Group; 2 to the Coast of Chousoe, also Solomon Islands. They were sold as follows:—the first 10 at £10 each, and the last 12 at £12½ each, making in the aggregate £200, less 5 per cent. commission (£10) leaving £190.

On her second voyage the Carl brought 100 natives. Nine (3 from Samoa, New Hebrides; 11 from Sydenham Island (Gilbert Group); 26 from Taveleva; 7, 12 from New Ireland (Solomon Group); 26 from New Caledonia; 10 from New Britain (New Hebrides Island Marshall Group); and 2 from Strong's Island.

Of the above 100 (54) have already died from consumption, and 10 are in the employ of a Mr. Procter, an American merchant, who has been very successful in his Fata commercial agent, notwithstanding the well-known fact that I had refused to pass them, and that they

(1.) That the Government should, at once prohibit the introduction of live stock from all countries beyond the Australian colonies.

(2.) That this Government, without delay, should put themselves in communication with the Governments of the neighbouring colonies, and urge upon them the desirability of similar action.

(3.) That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by address to His Excellency the Governor.

These resolutions were to have been proposed on the 12th, but were postponed till the 20th inst. as nothing was heard of them at that date. We presume that some further postponement has taken place, and we hope the honorable member will persevere.

There is very good sense on WINE MAKING in an article we extract from the *Abnory Banner*. Just as the farmer does not consider it well to erect grinding apparatus, but leaves that for the

ore, *Bloxam says*—
Magnetic Iron-ore derives its power from magnets, in
Magnesian Iron-ore the silica is a product of attraction, and stones
were first discovered. One variety of the ore constitutes
leadstone, but some of the common varieties do not attract
lead. *Bloxam says*—The ore is used in the manufacture of steel, is extracted from the magnetite
ore.
and *Hematis ore* has been so called from the Greek
word signifying blood, on account of its dark red colour. In
appearance it is the most striking of the ores of iron. The
compact variety is exceedingly pure, and furnishes iron of
the highest quality. It is not so common as the hematite, but
it is very difficult to smelt alone in English furnaces, so that it
is customary to mix it with lighter ores, of inferior
quality, in the blast-furnace. *Bloxam says*—The
iron obtained. Red hematite, says *J. Silvermaster*, yields
the best of iron for drawing and rolling.
The *hematite* is a compound of iron and oxygen, and is
hematite, although its appearance is so different. As we
have seen a superiority of wood in this colony that forests
are of great value, whilst every tree in England has its
price paid by the iron it produces. The iron-ore is so
rich over the best available iron? The process, as
described by *Bloxam*, appears to be simple and easy, and
the iron produced is of the highest quality. The iron-ore
then a common smelt the forge. This hot blast furnaces are
extremely expensive and require skilled labour to work
them. The iron-ore is used in the blast-furnace, and the
furnaces in England, which, when completed, cost £30,000.
At the foot I beg to send a copy of *Bloxam's* description
of the iron-ore, and the process of producing it. It is
of excellent available iron in all five parts. The
excellence of the metal is attributed to its not having
been so contaminated with foreign matters, the same as pig
iron.
It may be said that the produce of a Catalan Forge

THE EXTRACTION OF MALLEABLE IRON DIRECTLY FROM THE ORE.—The modern method of smelting iron ores in the blast furnace, so as to obtain cast iron, which is conducted by subsequent processes into malleable iron, owes its origin to the discovery of the blast furnace, and the method of smelting of extracting it from the poorer ores, such as clay ironstone, which could not be made to yield their iron by a blast furnace. In the early history of the metallurgy of iron there is no mention of cast iron, the intermediate product of the modern iron smelting, the metal being obtained in a malleable condition by a process which is still practised under various names, such as puddling, where iron composed of nearly pure oxide, or carbonate of iron, can be obtained, together with a sufficient supply of fuel, in the form of coke.

The direct process of extracting malleable iron is commonly spoken of as the Catalan process, since it has been introduced into Spain by the Catalans, and is now the basis of Catalunia, where the magnetic iron ore from the mountains of the Pyrenees are smelted with the charcoal supplied by the surrounding forests. The smelting works comprise a forge, and a rolling mill, and the method of smelting will now be here described, in order to illustrate this method of treating iron ores.

in smaller quantity, probably because the oxidizing atmosphere, in which they exist at a high temperature, is unfavorable to the equilibrium of carbon by the metal. The iron is also less free to expand, and the heat is more concentrated on the hearth, so that it is less exposed as it separates from the fire to the action of unburnt gases, very rich in carbon.

A large proportion of the oxide of iron escapes reduction, and the waste is very small. The iron is melted, to form a very fusible silicate of iron, the bulk of which is run off through an opening at the bottom of the furnace.

In about five or six hours enough ore is reduced to furnish two or three hundred weight of metal in lumps, which are welded together by pressing them with an iron hammer, and the waste of metal is very small. The iron is then transported to the hammer, where they are stamped into a compact state, and afterwards forged into bars.

The iron thus obtained is usually of excellent quality, not inferior to that obtained by the ordinary process, to the same extent as the melted pig iron from the blast furnace; but the process is a very extravagant one, the ore being made to yield no more than one-third of its weight of metal, the consumption of more than the loss of weight of charcoal.

F S—Bilan gave an engraving of a Catalan forge, which he had taken to the *Sydney Mail*, which facilitates the investigation of this subject.

Library Committee for the remainder of the municipal year closed by the whole Council." Carried. A report from the Board of Trustees of the Free Library, dated January 1, 1902, was accepted on the motion of Alderman Oriskany, seconded by Alderman Bennett. The Council then proceeded to a meeting held on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1902, at 7 o'clock, P. M., when the following were present: Aldermen McGrah, Davison, Culbert, Wildman, Yeoman, Lucas and Bennett. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following were reported: Messrs. J. Lucas and F. Keown, with references to their respective complaints. To Mr. J. Webster, of Newtown, for the removal of a building on the corner of the lot owned by him. The Colonial Secretary, requesting that the Free Library be supplied with copies of all publications of the College of William and Mary, and of the Historical and Genealogical Society, and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in Morrow's place. The letter from the Council clerk dated 8th October, was then read, when Alderman Wildman moved that the salary of the clerk be increased. Mr. Pickens's letter be seconded to the increase of \$25 per annum to his salary to be paid half-yearly, and to continue until the 1st of January, 1903. The motion was seconded by Alderman McGrah, and carried unanimously. Letter from the Volunteer Fire Company. Ordered that the letter be considered at a future day. Letter from Mr. Pickens on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Free Library, for the use of the room. Alderman Bennett moved,—"That the request be granted." Seconded by Alderman McGrah and carried unanimously. Alderman McGrah moved,—"That Mr. May be instructed to remove the obstruction in Morrow's place." Seconded by Alderman Culbert. Alderman McGrah moved,—"That the Council be requested to refer to the Improvement Committee." Seconded by Alderman McGrah. Amendment carried. Alderman McGrah moved,—"That the meeting at the rising of the Court be adjourned until the 10th day of January, 1902, to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M." Carried.

presented a report from that committee. Moved by Alderman Durrill, seconded by Alderman Clark, "That it be received and adopted." Carried. The Mayor brought up a report from the Finance Committee, recommending that the City Engineer be authorized to make \$600 more of alterations at Aldermen West, suggested by Alderman West. "That it be received and adopted." Carried. Moved by Alderman Clark, seconded by Alderman Clark,—"That the auditor be authorized to make \$500 more of repairs and sections showing the present surface, also the divided permanent levels of the new Cook's River bridge, and the same be added to the estimate of the date Ward." Amended moved by Alderman Macnamara, seconded by Alderman Durrill,— "That the words 'City Engineer' be changed to 'City Auditor' be added to the motion, and that the phrase 'therein referred to' be added to the Committee of Works." Amendment carried. Moved by Alderman Clark, seconded by Alderman Durrill,—"That the City Engineer be authorized to make \$500 more of alterations at last meeting, relative to the drain across the Starnore Road, be sent to the Municipal Council, for their consideration." Amended moved by Alderman Macnamara,—"That the Council be authorized to write to the Mayors of Ashfield, Five Dock, and Leichhardt, inviting their co-operation in forming a deputation."

St. PETERS.—The usual meeting of the Council of this Municipality was held at the Council Chambers, on Wednesday, 22nd inst. Present: Aldermen Conley and Gorman, Aldermen Gorman, Mayor, and Mr. Conley. The Minutes of preceding meeting were read and confirmed. Aldermen Gorman entered and took his seat. Alderman Percival Alderman Gorman moved the adoption of report from Finance Committee, recommending the payment of report from accounts amounting to £10 4s. 6d. The motion for and was carried by Alderman Gorman, and carried; and the following correspondence was then read:—
Hunter, on behalf of Mr. Charles Evans, offering a contribution of £100 towards the purchase of the footpaths in Silver-street, St. Peter's. The Mayor moved the Council making a similar offer for himself and Mr. Young for their respective properties in Silver-street. These were then referred to Works Committee. 3. To the Council of the Corporation of St. Peter's, requesting that the amount voted for repair of

in China. I want of capital for supplying ex-
tensive quantities of goods to the large
well-organized companies have indeed worked
wonderous improvements, and not only benefited
themselves but also others, for it is but natural to
suppose that they have, in the process of keep-
ing their Chinese companies in the march of
improvement. It is in the recollection of many, for
but few years have elapsed since the time when quartz
mining was in its infancy, how parties of gold seekers,
armed with a few tools, and a few ounces of powder,
and then came on to patches of gold in quartz or
"white matter," as many term it. How specimens
were clipped off for curiosity sake, and in many cases
for sale, and how they were afterwards found to be
valuable. In the early part of the present mining
period, when penny-weights to the dish were often cast
aside, was then considered lost of time. Few thought
of applying machinery even of a simple nature.
The fortunes many lost through idly passing over
the surface of the ground, and not perceiving that
has been of late years sadly improved. "I recollect
the time when I could have taken up that hill,"
have I heard many an old digger exclaim, as he read
of the great wealth of the new diggers, "and I should
have been rich." Too late now to lament the chances gone,
it is to the future all must look; if rich lodes cannot
be struck poor ones can, and to make those poor
ones pay for the cost of the diggings, and the dig-
ging. To effect this there must be little waste, if
possible each particle of gold must be extracted from
the stone; skill and science must be called in as it
has been at China.

In the North Wales we have advanced of late
years with rapid strides; from North to South, trav-

The question naturally will be asked, "How is this?" and "Can the gold thus wasted away be saved?" The answer may be given "It can." How to save it, if you wish to learn by practical observation, is a thing which I cannot do better than leave to other disciples in Victoria, working on the same principles of gold saving.

Many must say nay, however much they wish to be independent. Assuming that the majority of my readers to be placed in that position, I will place my poor abilities at their disposal, and supply to them the information gleaned by me during my short stay in Victoria.

The presence of sulphurets or pyrites in our gold bearing quartz the loss of gold in crushing or amalgamating is chiefly due. Spite of the number of mercury wells and arrangements of blanket tablings, the process of crushing and amalgamating is still a complete gold saving. **THE SAND BOWL AND WASH** is the best.

of \$2600, at an actual cost of \$2220, for the treatment (including loss of mercury) of the value of \$2600, or an average of \$2.158. 34d. per ton, leaving a profit of \$6129 17s. 10d. on the last twelve months' operations. The quantity of progressive or dead work done in the shafts was 10,000 ft. of cross-cut drift, 1000 feet of main drives and 963 feet of cross-cut drift, 404 feet of rises put up, and 207 feet of winzes sunk. The pumping and winding shafts have been sunk 212 feet, and the winding shaft entirely re-timbered for 400 feet.

From this extract may be gleaned the fact that in twelve months \$48500 worth of gold was rescued from the tailings at a cost of \$2220.

I do not deem it necessary to enter into the details of the underground workings; suffice it to write that the shafts are sunk at 150 feet, and from that to a depth of 800 the quartz is systematically worked with tramways on every level, the timbering being through which the quartz is shot down to the trucks; each of the latter holds 7 cwt. The winding is performed by a 20-inch cylinder engine, securely housed; two 10-inch rollers support the cables, and when in full swing 90 trucks, or 630 tons, are hoisted.

At the lower end, at the upper the pyrites. A long draft live of brick at the same angle as the oven runs a distance of 100 yards, where it finds an outlet through a lofty stack. At the foot of this stack is a condensing chamber, where, by water jets, the arsenic may be collected, and thus the arsenical fumes are prevented from polluting the atmosphere. The roasted material is then conveyed to a large roaster taking down the pyrites gradually from the upper to the lower part of the oven. But little wood is used in the process, as the pyrites from the quantity of fuel consumed is sufficient to roast the material.

When roasted sufficiently, which is ascertained easily by taking a small quantity from the oven, and by the smell detecting the presence or absence of sulphurates. The pyrites, after being roasted, are then conveyed to a large hopper, where they are conveyed to the machine and undergo amalgamation in Chilian mills, the refuse from these mills find way to be reground in a mill, and the residue is reground in a mill on the same principle as the Chilian mill, only large shoes or weights are dragged round on the basin. The tailings from the arrastre pass into a streak or sluice, where anything left to save, it is deposited, and again undergoes amalgamation in a Chilian cylinder engine is used for driving the eleven buddles and three mills.

The boiler-house contains, in all, seven multiball-mills, where the pyrites are reground, and the residue on the ground close to the shafts, where all the machine-fitting turning is done—in fact, all the machine work with the exception of the casting. The retort-

It was prevented going toward the mine and works at the foot of the hill at Clunes. The return of the men to the mine was prevented by the fact that gentleman the evening before had been the making of my start home enables me to spend an enjoyable and instructive hour in his company. The Port Phillip has been in operation since the year 1857, and has been successful in varying the limits of reef. Of veins there are, variously, from 15 to 10 or 12 feet in thickness. The crushing plant of the Company is considered one of the finest in Victoria. Eighty stampers, driven by an engine of 220 h.p., crush the ore into 12 mesh. The stamps are square shanks, weighing 7 cwt. each. By them 1250 tons of quartz are crushed weekly.

The treatment of the pyrites and the tablings are carried out at the North Clunes, with a few exceptions. The quartz is crushed and then is charged with pyrites, a smaller quantity is prepared from the tailings, but of much richer quality than the North Clunes. An average of 25 tons of pyrites are used for every 100 tons of quartz, or 25 per cent, or 95 per cent of the assay. While gold has been obtained, an improvement in Chilian mills was shown, as the

now; and, spite of our narrow veins and other difficulties, I hope the time is not far distant when I shall have the pleasure of reporting as favourably of districts in New South Wales as I have of Clunes. The Clunes and the Great Creek Company at Wellington would well be worth a visit from one of our amateur quartz crushers and mining managers. Before the end of twelve months I hope to find many crushing machines, with huddles and roasters attached, at work in operation. I could point out many places in active life, and I think it is a profitable speculation. If the publication of these notes in the Clunes will tend to this result, the visit of the *Herald's* Special to Victoria will have attained its object.

There is, it is said, a horrible cargo floating about the German Ocean. The animals afflicted with the rinderpest at Hull were sent out in lighters, and it is said that they were sunk. On any rate, has not the sea still swirling with a cargo of putrefying carcasses on board? The unfortunate animals on the steaming Kent saw this lighter floating higher and higher upon the sea, and went alongside. In his own

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WANTED, a furnished house, or in near to
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LAVENDEY BAY.—To **LET**, **COTTAGE**, with
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H. Lane, Lower George-street; or
J. Carr, Sussex-street.

MACQUEARIE-STREET.—To **LET**, the first-class
HOUSE, 235, Macquarie-street.

Joseph Paxton, from whom particulars may be obtained at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Margaret lane, a comfortable 4-room HOUSE, at reasonable price, \$100 per week; at 1400 Margaret lane, near 14th St. Apply Dora Harris, 144 04, Rochester's Bay, Water. Apply Dora Harris.

TO LET, No. 1, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, rooms, bath, etc.; key at No. 9. Apply 2728, PINE.

TO LET, genteel new HOUSE, 4 rooms, 2 1/2 minutes' walk from Post O. Apply 3222, Bourke.

TO LET, neat COTTAGE, 4 rooms, oven, large parlour, front porch, 10 minutes' walk from the corner of Campbell St and Macquarie street. Apply 2728, PINE.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE, 136, Forbes-street, 10 minutes' walk from the station, 10 minutes' walk from 14th St. Apply 2728, PINE.

TO LET, 144, William-street, five rooms, bath, and kitchen.

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and Dwelling, with fixtures, &c., 106 week, 4, Carnarvon-st. Water. Apply at 5, Dill-street.

TO LET, in Hamilton-lane, a two-roomed HOUSE. Apply at 5, Dill-street.

TO LET, a 3-roomed HOUSE, Belgrave-street, near St. James' Church. Apply 2728, PINE.

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staff; rent 10s. W. H. Harris, Franklin-st., Globe

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any trade. Apply Paddington Brewery.
TO LET, 180 and 183, Devonshire street, 5 and 6
rooms, bath, hot and cold water, gas, 11 and 12
feet high ceilings, good yard, &c. Rent, 15s per week.
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house, balconies, good yard, &c. Rent, 15s per week.
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stables, near Dr. Doyle's, draggins, Globe Point Road, H.
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rooms (and 11), some of them large, in perfect
repair, and with a large garden.
TO LET, SHOP, corner King and George
streets, lately occupied by Mr. D. Hoare & Co.

Chambers. Apply F. LABSETER and CO., Geo.
street.

TO LET. Balmain, well-furnished HOUSE, 4 or 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, and closets; good water; 9 per week. Apply to Mrs. J. M. GIBSON, 2, Du-Roi-street, Balmain.

TO LET. Woolahra, delightfully situated Villa, 6 rooms, kitchen, laundry; plenty of water; 10 per week. Apply to Mrs. J. M. GIBSON, 2, Du-Roi-street, Balmain, Richmond Villa, Waverley Road, or 165, Pitt-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE (new rent) and 4 acres, good water, and paddock, situate St. Peters, Col's River & River Road, apply to James Anderson, Insurance agent, Moore-street, Moore-street.

TO LET. in George-street, opposite Police Office HOUSE, SHOP, and Baker's Oven, lately on the street by Mr. Mitchell, confectioner. Apply No. 8, Pitt-street.

TO RE LET. that old-established SHOP DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, Hunter-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. GIBSON, and now on the premises, near Lancaster's; or to John M. GIBSON, 2, Du-Roi-street, Balmain.

TO LET. LEMONADE, SODA-WATER, GINGER-BEER, AND CORDON MANUFACTURES, TO LET, a snug COTTAGE, with Premises and a complete Plant for manufacturing the above in working order, formerly worked by the late Mr. Isaac MORO, 204, Circular-Street. For particulars apply to L. SCHMIDT, 104, Circular-Street, Circular-Street.

BATHRUPT-SIRENT.—TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 or 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, and closets; good water; 9 per week. Apply to Mrs. J. M. GIBSON, 2, Du-Roi-street, Balmain.

00, containing 5 rooms, hall, and kitchen, at low

62. HUNTER STREET.—Commodious Shop,
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CONVENIENT AND CENTRAL OFFICES TO L.
Anderson, Royal Mining Exchange,
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A. W. Mibill, Botany Road, Belfers.

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 J. Collie, 14, F. street, Sydney.
 W. H. Jones, Albion-street, King-street East.
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